Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII. THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1808. [No. 2090.

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.
A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day——All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.

Sept. 9. d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30.

PROFILES,

CUT AND FRAMED;
AND
PROFILE LIKENESS's
DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;

NEXT door to Mr. I. Roberts's Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.

January 13. dcf.

☞ *Broker's* Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make *advances on deposits*—or to procure *cash for good paper*.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, *Broker.*

Dec 23 d

TEN PIPES
Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hhds. West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks *L. P.* Teneriffe Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.

November 10. d

TO RENT,

And possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House

On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. *John Roberts*——For terms apply to Col. George Deneale, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low,
25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE,

WINES.
10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hhds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper

TEAS.
10 chests young hyson
10 do hyson skin
9 do. imperial

5 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.

At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his usual terms.

☞ *MILK.*

THE citizens of Alexandria can be supplied with *good fresh MILK*, morning and evening, on application to

John Gadsby.

February 9. 3t

FOR SALE.

A likely, smart, Mulatto Boy,
About 13 years of age.
Apply to the
Printer.

Jan 22, d.

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

I will rent my *Fishing-Shore*, at the mouth of Dogue-Creek, for the next season, or longer if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Jan. 15. 2aw6w

TO RENT,

A convenient two story *Dwelling House* and *Store*, situate on the corner of King and Pitt-streets, lately occupied by Mr. John Ramsay. Apply to

Eliza Wilson, or
Robert I. Taylor.

January 12. 2aw

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. *Nicholls*, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. *Fitzgerald*, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8. eotf

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of Abingdon, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining to Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

ALSO,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of Baldwin Dade, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13. eo

☞ *DISTILLERY.*

THE subscriber has commenced the business of distilling WHISKEY, at Major *Lewis's* distillery near Mount-Vernon, where those who want GOOD WHISKEY may be supplied either for cash or in exchange for any kind of grain. He will also keep a constant supply in town, and flatters himself that the superior quality of the liquor will ensure him a ready market. Retailers will also have an additional inducement to purchase from him as he will take back the empty casks, which is generally a bad article and a considerable drawback on the profits.

ON HAND,

A good assortment of *Liquors* and *Groceries* as usual.

James Douglass.

February 9. 3t

N. B. A yoke of *Oxen* wanted to purchase, and one or two *Black Men* that are good laborers and can be recommended for honesty and sobriety; to hire by the year.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the superior court of Chancery for the Richmond district, in a suit therein depending, wherein George Fitzhugh is plaintiff, and John D. Orr and Ferdinando Fairfax are defendants, the subscribers or any two of them who may be present, will on the last Monday in February 1808 before the front door of the court house of Prince William county, sell at public auction for ready money, a

Tract of LAND,

Containing about 1115 *Acres.*

Lying in the county of Prince William. A particular description of which may be seen by reference to a deed from George Fitzhugh, to John D. Orr, dated 17th December 1798, & recorded in Prince William county court.

Wm. A. G. Dade,
John Lawson,
Benj. Botts. } *Com'rs.*

Feb. 8. dts.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to
The Printer.

December 22. d

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Mould Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by
Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. eotf

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Soal Leather of extra nice quality
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.

☞ Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31. d

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,
Corner of King and Fairfax-Streets;
HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Goshen Cheese 1st quality
1½ ton assorted Patent Shot,
30 half chests & boxes
Imperial,
Young Hyson, & } *TEAS,*
Hyson-skin,
5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,
40 bbls. Rye Whiskey,
15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,
70 lb. Nutmegs,
50 dozen London Mustard,
5 casks London refined Salt-petre,
15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,
30 boxes Soap,
25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,
45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,
30 boxes Havanna Segars,
5 cwt. Zante Currants,
Raisins in boxes and casks,
Pearl and hulled Barley,
A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 16

For Sale,

A VALUABLE *MERCHANT MILL*, containing two pair of Stones and the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour; also a Mill for grinding corn and rye, and a Saw Mill, all in complete order. This property is very convenient to Alexandria, and situated in a most excellent neighborhood for wheat and for retailing goods. For the amount of the purchase, wet and dry goods would be taken for a considerable part or perhaps all, or some Alexandria property would be taken for a part. For further particulars enquire of the Printer.

February 10. d

A RUNAWAY.

ON the 3d instant, immediately after having struck several times his Overseer, ran away from Notley-Hall farm, opposite Alexandria, a negro fellow called BILLY, between 21 and 22 years of age: he is well made, stout and strong: his skin very black, eyes small, nose flat, mouth large, lips extremely thick, countenance bad, and his voice weak and boyish; is also slow and surly in answering questions; had on when he went off a blue roundabout jacket, patched in different parts, with pantaloons of country cloth, and a blue great coat. Any person who will secure said negro, so that his owner may get him again, shall be adequately rewarded by making application to the subscriber, manager on the above mentioned farm.

John Allison.

February 5

Alexandria Library Company.

THE members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that an election will be held at the Library on Monday 22d instant, between the hours of 3 and 6, p. m. for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.

James Kennedy, sen.
Librarian.

King-street, 1st February. codte

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak Rails, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15. 2aw.

COTTON AND SUGAR.

Just received and for sale on moderate terms,
20 bales Upland Georgia COTTON, and
20 barrels brown SUGAR, both of a superior quality.

A. Newton.

February 9. d

Landing and for Sale,

From the brig Favorite, capt. John Stacey,
4 bales Russia SHEETINGS
3 do. RAVENS DUCK
12 do. ALMONDS
2 hhds. COFFEE
50 bls. new RUM

John G. Ladd.

Also from brig Ruth, capt. Tobey,
24 bls. and 2 hhds. RUM
Linseed, Spermaceti and Tanners' OIL
SOAL LEATHER, CODFISH in boxes
SALMON in barrels
A quantity of SHOES, &c.
FOR SALE AS ABOVE.

February 5

TO RENT,

The three story Dwelling-House, Bake-House, Flour-Shed and Out-Houses, belonging to Thomas Crandell, deceased situate on Union-street, between King & Prince-streets—Also, a House, Stable and Out-House, together with the Lot adjoining, situate at the West End, For further particulars enquire of

Anthony Rhodes.

January 12.

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size: had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and trousers of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other cloathing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't home.

Lawrence Hooff, *Sen.*

☞ Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.

December 26 eo

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the Presidents Message of the 4th FEBRUARY, 1808,

Communicating farther information, in pursuance of two resolutions of the House of Representatives of the 13th of January last.

(TRANSLATION.)

Extract of a letter from the baron de Carondelet, dated New Orleans, July 10, 1796.

I suppose, sir, that you are now at the Bluffs and in possession of a command which requires firmness, vigilance, conciliation and prudence, as well with regard to the savages as to the Americans; for the evacuation of that important post is not yet so certain as not to admit of doubt, at least so long as the Savages remain attached to us. Besides, it is proper to keep in view that the neighboring states, that is to say, Kentucky and Tennessee, are interested that it should remain in our power, for political reasons which cannot be trusted to paper. You must of consequence keep them in those sentiments, by treating their inhabitants to whom the liberty of the navigation is granted, with kindness and regard. Let the friendship of the Chickasaws and the satisfaction of the Americans who navigate the river be the basis of your conduct: as for the rest I have not yet received any official news from the court concerning the treaty, which we know nothing of but thro' the American gazettes.

All the appearances of an approaching peace in Europe have vanished; but it is probable that we shall not have war with the English. Fourteen French ships of the line, with ten thousand men, are actually to take possession of the Spanish part of St. Domingo, and France and Spain appear more united than ever. The Spanish inhabitants have lost their slaves.

(TRANSLATION.)

Extract of a letter from the baron de Carondelet, dated New Orleans, 12th September, 1796.

IN answer, sir, to your private letter of the 10th of last month, I will acknowledge to you that I was under the belief that the fort of St. Ferdinand was badly constructed, but not to the degree that you point out to me. You must, however, without augmenting the expences which its evacuation would render useless, put in a state to maintain yourself there until I receive new instructions from the court. Should the court think proper, as may very well happen, not to evacuate our posts on the Mississippi, I will dispatch a courier to you in all haste, that you may change the situation of the fort, which ought to be done with all diligence, and so as that it might be again sufficiently entrenched to prevent its being surprised or attacked before it is in a state of defence: for this purpose I will send immediate and secret orders to New Madrid and to St. Genevieve, that carpenters, masons, &c. should instantly be sent to you, and you may also count on a reinforcement of troops, which I will send to you by the galley Philapa, which I am causing to be rebuilt, without noise: all these dispositions, I repeat it to you, ought to be prompt and secret. I expect the answer of the court in

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If his majesty, on the contrary, should persist in it, that the evacuation of the forts must take place, it must be done in the most simple mode towards the commencement of January. In the mean time you must prepare the minds of the Chickasaws, and of the inhabitants of Kentucky and Tennessee, for the one or other of these events. You ought to make the latter understand that their natural interest leading them to separate at some day (un jour) from the Atlantic states, the occupation of our posts on the Mississippi by the troops of the latter could not but be disastrous to them, since they would cut off all communication between them and us, from whom alone they could, in that case, hope to receive assistance.

Extract of a letter from Daniel Clark, to the secretary of state, dated N. Orleans, March 8, 1803.

As a proof that expectations of assistance from ourselves against our own government have been always relied on by the Spaniards, and that they have constantly looked to a divulsion of our western states from the general government, I now forward you an order to receive from Washington Morton, Esq. of N. York, a sealed packet which I left in his possession when I set out for Europe, and which I then mentioned I would shew you at my return, not thinking at that time that circumstances would occur so soon as to render the disclosure a measure of immediate necessity. Among other papers of less importance in this packet is a small part of the correspondence of the baron de Carondelet with the officer commanding fort St. Ferdinand at the Chickasaw Bluffs, in which he suffers his plans and views to be clearly perceived, and which were solely aimed at our destruction—the remainder are, as well as I recollect copie of talks & letters to & from the Chickasaw Indians, by the baron de Carondelet's letter to the officer, you will perceive that the fact I advised you of, respecting the annual pension of five hundred dollars to Uguluycabe cannot be disputed.

Should you think these dosuments of sufficient importance to require my presence in Washington, to elucidate any part of them, I shall immediately sacrifice all private business of my own, and hasten there; and in the mean time, will endeavor to collect from undoubted sources such other information relative to this subject as may be acceptable.

Although for four or five years past I had a perfect conviction that the intrigues of the Spaniards with the western country were not for the time dangerous, on account of the incapacity of the governors of this province, and their want of pecuniary means; yet, fearful of what might happen in future, should more enlightened and ambitious chiefs preside over it, I could not last year resist the temptation of hinting my suspicions of what had been *formerly* done in this way to the president at an interview with which he honored me, and I even went so far as to assert that a person supposed to be an agent from the state of Kentucky, had been here in the end of 1795 and the beginning of 1796, to negociate on the part of that state, independent of the general government, for the navigation of the Mississippi, before the result of the treaty of St. Lorenzo was known, wishing that this hint might induce the president to cause inquiry to be made into the circumstance, which he could easily find the means of investigating; but, as he made no other inquiry of me respecting it than merely in what year the thing happened, it then struck me that he must have had other information on the subject, and that he thought it needless to hear any thing more about it. By great accident I have lately learned something which induces me to suppose that any information which he may have received respecting the measure alluded to, has been incorrect and given with the view of misleading him, & I request you will mention the subject anew to him, that you may know how far I am right in my suspicions. The information I possessed on the subject, could not, from the way in which it was obtained, be accompanied with what would be proof to convict the person concerned, or I should have openly accused him in the face of the world; but to me it amounts to a moral certainty of his guilt. and my conduct to him, shewed on all occasions, how much I detested his object and his person. The same want of proof positive, sufficient to convict him, prevents me from naming him; but if inquiry is diligently made about the influential character from Kentucky, who at that period was so long in Natchez, and afterwards here; what his business was, and what was the idea entertained of him, enough will doubtless be discovered, to put our government on its guard against him and others of his stamp, and against all foreign machinations in that quarter for the future.

NEW.YORK, *Feb. 5.*

Late Foreign Intelligence.

[By the British Packet from Falmoth, the editors of the New York Gazette have received their files of London papers to the 6th Nov. from which the following articles have been gleaned.]

LONDON, *December 1—5*

A letter from Holland says—"We understand here that Bonaparte has ordered the imprisonment of all the Portuguese found in France, and that they shall be detained as hostages for the conduct of their government."

Dispatches have been received at the admiralty from the fleet off Ferrol, which announce that the enemy were very active in that port, and seven sail of the line appeared to be ready for sea. The Cadiz fleet having also manifested an inclination to put to sea, renders it highly probable that the enemy will shortly make an effort to effect an union of the squadrons in their several ports.

The captain of an American vessel from Bayonne, states a most singular circumstance, confirming a report which formerly reached us from Germany, namely that Bonaparte has sold several thousands of Russian and Prussian prisoners to the Spanish army. The purchase money for each of these prisoners was comparatively trifling, if we are rightly informed. Our informant states, that he understood them to have been sold at the rate of half a guinea, and even a dollar per head. He adds, that he saw 5 or 6000 of these men in the province of Biscay, who are scattered among the Spanish troops, and who appear much dissatisfied with their condition.

February 6.

Very late from Europe.

At a late hour last evening, the ship President, captain Eldridge, arrived at this port from Liverpool, which place she left on the 17th of December. By this vessel, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser has received a file of London papers to the 15th December, and Lloyd's Lists and Prices Currents to the 12th, The following are all the articles of importance we find in our papers.

LONDON, *December* 13.

The intelligence of the week is of more than common interest——American papers have been received, which contain the speech of the president of the U. S. at the meeting of Congress——It is not in the tone of conciliation or ordinary temperance, it is the speech of a man who seems to think a quarrel unavoidable——and as such contemplates it as a matter rather of congratulation than political misfortune.

If such be the feeling in America before the late proclamations in our Gazette have reached them—we may easily conceive how much their resentment will rise upon the sight of those commercial interdictions—if the public mind were even now wavering, these orders would most assuredly fix it; the door will thus be shut upon accommodation and war must be inevitable.

An article in one of the Hamburgh papers states that the whole of the coast of the continent, from Dantzic to the extreme point of the South of Portugal is to be occupied by French troops, and that Gibraltar was to be immediately attacked. The force in march towards Spain and Italy is estimated at one hundred thousand men. Considerable armies of reserve are forming to feed and supply it. All the troops that constituted the grand army upon the banks of the Niemen, a great part of which have not yet reached the Rhine, are to be divided into two armies one of which is forming at Boulogne. We may therefore soon expect to see the hills of Boulogne once more covered with camps, and hear the cry of invasion from the French shores.

We understand it to be in the contemplation of government to call upon the governor and directors of the bank of England, for a voluntary contribution of 500, 000l. towards the public service, for the year 1807, or to demand of them under parliamentary authority, to demonstrate, by a full disclosure of the state of their accounts, their inability to pay this small portion of tax upon their property, in common with the rest of his majesty's subjects.

Thursday the bank of England gave notice, that they had agreed to the postponement of the time for the redemption of the omnium, paid upon the bank, and, instead of requiring the ten per cent. in one payment, they had agreed to receive it in two at stated periods.

A paper of yesterday morning says, that "some days ago proposals were issued by the victualing office for supplying our fleets, &c. on the West India station with fresh provisions. A number of persons sent in terms, and they waited on Friday on the victualing board for the purpose of closing their contracts. But they were surprised by a very unexpected question from the commissions, to the following effect—— "From whence do you propose to draw supplies for the execution of your contracts in the event of an American war?" The contractors being wholly unprepared for such a question, and struck by its tendency, required time to answer, and reconsider their proposals. In consequence of this very pregnant interrogatory, any farther consideration upon the subject which gave rise to it has been postponed until Wednesday next.

Maetz, the Austrian messenger, who was sent to Paris with dispatches, is returned to this country with fresh dispatches. He came over in the Lynx sloop of war, which arrived in the Downs on Friday afternoon. In the evening, we understand, he landed at Deal, and after going to the post the admiral set off for London.

The following is the letter from our Deal correspondent.

DEAL, *Dec* 11.

"I lose not a moment to inform you, that an Austrian messenger, with dispatches for government, is just arrived in the Downs, in the Lynx sloop of war, capt. Marshall. A cartel from Holland under Dutch colors, is also at this instant come to anchor in our Roads."

December 14.

Two Gottenburgh mails have arrived since our last. The contents of these mails are seldom of much interest; however, such as they are, in the present state of the continent with respect to news, we are glad to receive them. The contents of these are of that nature as to induce us to suppose we shall not be troubled with many more, for it is evident that the emperor of Russia is taking measures to sever from us our only remaining continental ally. The king of Sweden has no force in his dominions to withstand that of Russia, and must in course yield to necessity. A messenger arrived from Sweden last night, which, no doubt, brought the intelligence to ministers of the march of the Russian troops towards Swedish Finland; and probably announced to them the reluctant resolution of the Swedish monarch to yield to circumstances. Governed by a junto more formidable in attacking friends than enemies, Britain has no longer the power to succour the distressed, their hands are now stretched out towards her in vain, and one by one they become the sacrifice of their attachment to us.

The prohibition of neutral ships to bring their prizes into Danish ports is repealed, with respect to English prizes, as long as the war shall continue.

Price of Stocks at one o'clock.—Bank stock ——, 3 per cent. reduced 63, 3 per cent. cons. 64 1/4 3/8, India stock ——, bank long an. ——, omnium —— pr, consols for open ——,

At the court at the queen's palace, the 9th of Dec. 1807, present the king's most excellent majesty in council.

It is this day ordered by his majesty, by and with the advice of his privy council, that no ships or vessels belonging to any of his majesty's subjects be permitted to enter and clear out for any of the ports within the dominions of the emperor of Russia until further order, and his majesty is further pleased to order that a general embargo, or stop, be made of all ships and vessels whatsoever belonging to the subjects of the emperor of Russia now within, or which shall hereafter come into any of the ports, harbors, or roads within any part of his majesty's dominions, together with all persons and effects on board all such ships and vessels; and that the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers do detain and bring into port all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the emperor of Russia, or bearing the flag of the emperor of Russia; but that the utmost care be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatever be sustained; and the commanders of his majesty's ships of war and privateers are hereby instructed to detain and bring into port every such ship or vessel accordingly: and the right honorable the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, the lords commissioners of the admiralty, and the lord warden of the cinque ports, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

The following copy of a letter from sir Stephen Sharp, to the governor of the Russia company, has been sent to Batson's, for the general information of the merchants:

"*St. Petersburgh, Nov.* 11.

"I have to communicate to you, that the seals of government have been put upon all the warehouses of British merchants, and of British subjects who are foreign guests.

"An embargo is likewise laid upon all British shipping in Cronstadt, &c. I have considerable satisfaction in saying, that, only the four ships hereinafter mentioned have been seized.

"Timely information of that hostile intention was given, and by the great exertions of Mr. Booker, all the others were loaded and dispatched. The ships detained are the Elbe, Betsey, Apollo and Mary. The Apollo was afterwards liberated."

The Austrian messenger who sailed from Dover some time since with dispatches from prince Stahremberg to the Austrian ambassador at Paris, returned on Saturday with the answer; report says, that prince Stahremberg's departure from this country will very shortly take place. The messenger arrived at Deal on Friday, on board the Lynx sloop, at which time a cartel from Holland also reached the Downs.

A gentleman of the name of Jones, arrived in town, yesterday, from Verdun, and had a conference with Mr. Canning, at the foreign office, in Downing street, and also with Mr. Pole, the secretary of the admiralty. Mr. Jones states that all the American prisoners at that place, who had been taken during the war on board of English vessels, have been set at liberty, and allowed to return home. Among them are several pursers, lieutenants, warrant officers, &c. yet they were all discharged, with only the allowance of common seamen. The discharge of these prisoners clearly shew that Bonaparte is anxious to conciliate America. Indeed, in the present state of things, in relation to England it is sound policy.

GOTTENBURGH MAILS.

RUSSIAN UKASE.

To Count Nicolay Petrowitze Romanzoff.

In consequence of the present political circumstances, which have compelled us to break off all connection with Britain, we order:

I. An embargo to be laid on all British ships in our harbors, and on all property of the British on board of the same, as also on that at Change and in the custom house warehouses.

II. Their immoveable property and what does not consist of goods, to be left in the

possession as heretofore, but not to be allowed to be sold, mortgaged or transferred into other hands. Taking such measures merely from our evident mercy towards them, we hope they will not during the existing differences transgress their duty by actions that might prove detrimental to Russia, and thus incur our just displeasure but live in due quietness and tranquillity.

III. Concerning the Embargo, a committee is to be appointed at this port of the most respectable Russian merchants, and one member of the college of commerce; authorising you to select these men, we leave it to you to form this committee, and to inform us of the same.

IV. Similar committees to be appointed in Riga and Archangel, which are to be dependent on the one here. The selection and appointment of the members of them to be left to the military governors, directing also the civil department, and where no such are, to the civil governors.

V. The charges which may accrue on this occasion to be provided from the revenues of the respective custom houses, and placed to the account of the sequestered ships and goods.

We are, &c.

Signed by his imperial majesty's hand,

ALEXANDER.

St. Petersburgh, Oct. 28, 1807.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 13.

Since the 8th instant, the Sound has been so blockaded by the English ships, that no vessels can go out or enter Cronenburgh, to pay toll without being obliged to pass under their guns.

On the tenth some boats which went out from the harbor, took a large three-masted ship and brought her into Kallebostrand.

Between the 17 and 20th of October 56 English ships arrived at Riga; and on the 15th of Oct. 3 were lying at Cronstadt.

GOTTENBURG, *Dec.* 7.

Various travellers chiefly English, have this week arrived from Russia, who all report that a large body of Russian troops are marching to the frontiers of Swedish Finland.

From LLOYD'S' LIST.
December 11.

Gravesend, Dec. 4. Sailed, the Othello, Kempston, for New York. Cowes, Dec. 6. Arrived the Hyades, Savage, Charleston,—Sailed the Mercury, Rogers, Charleston. Plymouth, Dec. 3. Arrived the Perseverance, Bernard, Wilmington. Liverpsol, Dec. 5. Arrived, Columbia, Macey, Savanna; Argo, Howard, do. Draper, Johnston, New York; Pacific, Spalding do. In the Humber, Dec. 2. Arrived, the Romp, Chew, of New York, from St. Petersburgh. Clyde, Dec. 3. Arrived the Francis, Taylor, New York; Northern Liberties, Watt, Charleston. Dublin, Nov. 30. Arrived the George, Jenkins, New York. At Cork, the Ann, Jenkins, N. York. The Young Elias, Delance, from Philadelphia, to Bordeaux, is detained by the Emerald frigate and sent to Plymouth. The Andro-Coggin, Williams of Virginia, from Teneriffe to Tonningen, is put into Brest. Cowes, Dec. 9. Arrived the Jane, Bliss, from Philadelphia. At Whitehaven, the Qeeen Charlotte, Fearon, America, and Martha, Dunn, do. At Deal, the Weymouth, Gardner, from Amsterdam bound to Savaona. At, Dublin, the Americans Hope, Jackson from Philadelphia. At Cork, the Piscataqua, Williams from Philadelphia.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

Extract of a letter from New-Bedford,
Dated 1st mo. 31.

"This afternoon arrived ship Niagara, capt. Cross, 43 days from Retterdam.

"Capt. C. confirms the accounts of the capture of our vessels by the Algerines.

"He understood, a short time previous to leaving Rotterdam, that Louis had retired from the government of Holland, on account of ill health, and that Talleyrand had arrived at the Hague to supply his place.

"A more rigorous treatment of neutrals it was expected would result from this change.

"Came passenger in the Niagara, captain McKinsey, late of the ship Alexandria, of Alexandria, lost on the 27th October, on the island of Goree."

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of the first information, to his correspondent in Newburyport, dated Leghorn, October 9, 1807.

"When I wrote you last I just hinted at the entrance of a large body of French troops in this city, which I am sorry to say has given me much trouble, and threatens the American property in this place. To give you some idea of their proceedings, you must know that they entered very unexpectedly, on the 28th August, to the amount of about 4000 men, including cavalry and a large train of artillery; at the time no one could form an idea of their object, though all feared their intentions. The first act was to lay an embargo on all vessels, even fishing boats; they then put a stop to all goods passing either by land or water, and formed a commission of their own body, and some of their vile creatures here, to search for English goods, with a determination that they must be found, or formed to give them some excuse for levying a large contribution on the city. This commission proceeded to search every shop and warehouse, as they could neither find nor make English manufactures sufficient to answer their design, they commenced on American property, and put seals on all the indigo, India sugar, fine cottons, pimento, ginger, and logwood; obliged the merchants to make returns of all these articles in their hands, and to hold them to the order of the French general. When this gross violation of our property took place, it caused general indignation amongst the Americans, and serious fears for our property; as no respect whatever was paid to the French consular certificates, and other documents which clearly proved the neutral property and origin of our goods; nor were these documents ever asked for; and the judgment af their experts was sufficient to the seizing any article, even sugars from Batavia, which they ignorantly supposed a colony of England. In consequence of this villainous attempt on our property, we had several meetings, and the committee waited on the French general Miollis; we next presented a memorial to the Queen Regent, which was well received, and a polite answer given. But from neither can we obtain any redress. The general pleaded his orders—and I fear the queen has not the power to stop these lawless robbers; we next dispatched a memorial to the viceroy of Italy, at Milan, from which we have not much to expect, and one to our own minister at Paris, where perhaps we may find redress at last, but it must be a work of time; and I have my fears that our property will be exposed to sale before any application can be made to the Emperor, as the commission have already prepared notifications for the purpose, and we every hour expect to see them posted up. In this situation are about 500 bags of the sugars under my care. You can easily imagine my feeling on this occasion, as well for my friends, who are likely to suffer, as for my long detention. But duty obliges me to sacrifice my time and feelings to the interest of those with whom I am concerned. I shall never desert their property while any thing remains in my power. And in all this, most other articles on which they have not put their seals are without purchasers—every man fearing to have goods in his possession on which these violators may lay their hands, so that business is nearly at a stand—which otherwise would have been brisk on account of the news from your side the water, and very few arrivals"

From the NORTH AMERICAN.

THE late intelligence from Europe has in some measure removed the curtain, which has been so long kept extended by the goverement over its relations with France. Our readers will have perceived, in several of the articles we published lately, the opinion prevalent in Europe, of the approach of a rupture with France and the precautions taken by our ministers both in England and France to warn our vessels against entering the NAPOLEON ports; under which name we wish to designate all the ports of Europe, subject to French domination. Some time ago, when the alarm first reached this continent, of a similar warning given by general Armstrong, the natural deduction from it, that it denoted hostility was anxiously and positively denied by the ministerial prints, who had the deceitful ingenuity to tell the public, that it was meant to preserve American property from the grasp of the British cruizers, who were to be let loose against it by new orders. Those orders have since appeared and refuted the suggestion, for they are not to be executed until notice has been given or may be presumed. A little time has however convinced us, that the hostility of France was real and commenced, and we have had the painful duty of recording it in the language of seizure, in its execution upon American property grasped upon the land. What will the sticklers for France say now? Will they agree that the public should know what has been done to procure the recal of the barbarous decree of the 21st November 1806? Will they agree that the government was bound to seize the first occasion of knowing explicitly, whether Bonaparte expounded it like the minister of the marine, who to give him his due expressed himself in the guarded phrase *je pense*, [I believe] and with the express declaration that it was not an official opinion, which it was beyond his functions to give, but referring to the minister of foreign affairs. Was this latter minister ever interrogated? What was his answer? It will be material also to know how soon the matter was brought to an explanation.

It is not at present my purpose to defend the restraining orders of Great-Britain, either as intrinsically just, or as made so by the rule of retaliation. I know it is a general principle that to render a retaliation just, it must be inflicted upon the party offering the injury, which is the subject of it: and that in most cases it ought not to operate upon a friend to both. Yet when the scheme was commenced of suspending the commercial intercourse with Great-Britain, we were almost stunned with the cry, that if we acquiesced in British injustice by which France should be directly affected, France would necessarily counteract it by the laws of her own safety, and that nothing would be more consonant with right.—Nay, we were whiningly told in the government paper, in a style which is not the editors, but has the filial features of his patrons, that France in her unparalleled order of November, only followed the example of England; as if a given portion of wrong committed by one nation would cover every enormity of another.

Little however as the public have remarked the fact—because the early prejudices, which shrouded the French revolution, rendered it invisible—little, I say, has it been attended to, that the first maritime violation of the law of nations, of signal note, proceeded from France. I allude to the decree of the national convention of the 9th of May, 1793, infringing the express words of the treaty, by rendering liable to capture, the property of their enemy on board neutral vessels laden with *provisions* and bound to enemy's ports, to be brought in. Notwithstanding the bitter lamentations of the French party, and the odious execrations they bestowed on G. B. it is as true as evidence can make it, that what was called her attempt to starve France, was posterior by the interval of a month to the outrage upon the treaty and the law of nations, and then it did not in imitation of the French order, subject to capture *provisions* generally, "*corn, flour, or meal*, bound to any port in France or any port occupied by the enemies of France." How then does example work the rule of right here?—What have the ignoble sophists, who "explain their country's dear bought rights away," to answer to this. Deny it they dare not openly.

But let us examine the administration by the rule of their friends adopting. Could any thing be more likely to summon up the indignation of a power preponderent at sea than a declaration of her enemy, comprising at once the essence of haughtiness and injury, that her islands were to be considered as magically blockaded, that her productions should not be carried over the highway of nations, as the subjects of lawful barter, and that no vessel, which had visited her ports, should ever afterwards have a reception in those of France. Would not such an injury, acquiesced in, give the right of retaliation, if any combination of circumstances could lawfully turn the revenge and means of counteraction of one of two belligerents upon a neutral. This is not the place to obtrude my *own opinion* in the matter were it of any value. I merely repeat that I am arguing upon the conduct of the administration from the tenets of their partizans.

Only ten days are wanting to complete a twelve month between the date of the French blockading decree and the retaliating orders of Great Britain.——In the beginning of March last, the unacceptable treaty, which had been negotiated with Great Britain arrived at the city of Washington, and little as the nation had been permitted to know of it, one circumstance has escaped the awful domains of impenetrable silence, which is precisely that of a reserve having been made by Great Britain of her right to retaliate Bonaparte's decree, should he attempt to execute it. Fame has dwelt upon it as a cause of the rejection of the treaty. But a more explicit and detached warning was given in the British order of January. Yet it will be asked could we compel France to rescind her decree? I suppose not; we have descended by that want of preparation for the extremity of war, for which we are notorious in Europe, which has often been dwelt upon at home by our best politicians, but unaccountably disregarded by the government—we have descended from that commanding stand and imposing rank which would have caused us to be heard with respect by any of the powers at war. We have, it is true, failed in most of our expectations from foreign nations, because we have foolishly supposed that we could eqully them by *paper* demonstrations of the expediency or the justice of our pretensions, and where that failed a self immolating embargo, or the enchantment of a suspension of commerce, or perchance a presidential proclamation was to fill up the chasm.

If the executive could not inspire respect for their demands of justice from France, it was necessary for *forms sake*, because it would be indecorous to acknowledge our own imbecility, that our government should at least return a compliment paid them some time ago by the French minister, in the furtherance of the Beaumarchais claim, by "*raising its voice*," against the injustice of the British decree. Yet altho' we are suffering the penalties of an embargo, become salutary as it is safe on account of the conduct of France as well as England, we are not informed of the nature of the complaint we have made to his majesty Napoleon, nor the urbanity of his disposition to hear us.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, *Feb* 6.

The *Speaker* laid before the house a report of the sec'ry at war, favorable to the petition of Asa Delozier, which was referred to the committee of the whole.

The *Speaker* also laid before the house the annual report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

An engrossed bill to revive and continue certain causes in the district of Columbia was read the third time and passed.

Mr *J. Montgomery* moved that the unfinished business of yesterday lie on the table to give an opportunity for the renewal of the motion originally made by Mr Sloan, and afterwards renewed by Mr Blount for the removal of the seat of government, which was agreed to 52 to 51.

Mr *Lewis* then moved the consideration of the resolution renewed by Mr Blount yesterday.

The house agreed to take up the consideration of the resolution by yeas and nays—yeas 56, nays 54.

On this resolution a very large and animated debate took place for four hours & a half, when the house adjourned (it being the fifth day of discussion) without taking a question.

In this days debate Messrs. Sloan, Bacon, Smilie, Milnor and Upham supported, and Messrs. Dawson, J. Montgomery, Blount, Van Horne and G. W. Campbell opposed the removal.

☞ The Volunteer Company of Alexandria are requested to have their arms and accoutrements in readiness to join in celebration of the approaching 22d.

By order.

WM. F. GRAY, 1st serg't.

February 11

A YAWL FOR SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Auction for the benefit of the concerned, *To-Morrow*, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, on Daniel M'Clean's wharf, *a Clinch-built Yawl*, belonging to the ship William Murdoch, together with oars, rudder and tiller.

Philip G. Marsteller.

February 10.

Washington Society.

THE members of the Washington Society of Alexandria, are hereby notified to attend the Anniversary Meeting of the said Society, at Gadsby's hotel, on Monday, the 22d inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. The Society will move in procession at 12 o'clock, to the Episcopal church, where an Oration will be delivered by one of its members JOHN LAW, Esq.—The different Uniform Companies of Militia are respectfully invited to join in celebration of the day.

By direction of the Standing Committee,

G. Deneale.

N. B. The Standing Committee have agreed with Mr. Gadsby for the Birth Night Ball, on the usual terms. A subscription paper is lodged at the bar.

FIFTY HOGSHEADS

Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Catlett and Fisk

January 11. d

St. Mary's College Lottery,

BALTIMORE.

A FEW FORTUNATE TICKETS in the above *Lottery* may be had by early application at *J. March's* Bookstore Georgetown, or of *G. and R. Waite* Baltimore.

Present Price of TICKETS 15 dollars.

☞ A Regular check book of the above Lottery is kept at J. March's book-store, Georgetown, where the fate of any ticket can be known.

☞ Prize Tickets will be taken in exchange for undrawn Tickets.

Feb. 9. d3t

☞ The Proprietor of the *Alexandria Daily Advertiser*, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List encreasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Controul render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

Philadelphia Grand Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the encouragement of

USEFUL ARTS.

CASH PRIZES.

1	Prize of	10,000 Dollors	10,000
2	do. of	5,000	10,000
5	do. of	1,000	5,000
10	do. of	500	5,000
10	do. of	200	2,000
40	do. of	100	4,000
100	do. of	50	5,000
200	do. of	20	4,000
500	do. of	10	5,000
1,000	do.	To consist of machines for opening off-cast worsted and open wro't woollen clothing into wool, valued at one hundred dollars each, (patent right included)	100,000
1,000	do.	To consist of rights for manufacturing ornamental mouldings for dwelling houses and shipping, valued at fifty dollars each,	50,000
		Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. dollars	200,000

The most valuable cash Prizes, from 200 *and upwards to be determined as follows:*

	Dollars.
First drawn number on the first ten days drawing, each	200
First drawn Number on the succeedin ten days, each	500
First drawn Number on the succeeding five days, each	1,000
First drawn Number on the succeeding two days each	5,000
Frist drawn number on the last days drawing	10,000

This Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 23d day of Frebruary next, & will be completed in 28 days at intervals, under the superintendance of Gentlemen appointed by the Governor, to whom approved security has been given for the faithful drawing of the Lottery agreably to the Scheme. The numbering for the wheels has so far progressed, under the direction of Mr. James Oellers, as to justify fixing the day of drawing. The cash prizes will be paid at the bank in 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, and the Machines and Composition rights delivered to order, on payment of the deduction as above. All prizes must be demanded in one year after the drawing, or they will be considered as forfeited after that time.

TICKETS *at one Dollar and fifty Cents to be had of*

JAMES OELLERS,
No. 1 South Third-street.
LEONARD KEEHMLE,
No. 79, North Third-street.
THOMAS PETERS,
No. 22, North Second-stree.
THOMAS BEDWELL,
No 178, North Third.street.
SILAS WILSON,
No. 341, North Front-street.
JOHN SHAW,
No. 232, North Second-street.
CHARLES BITTERS,
No. 11 North Third-street.
ISAAC CARPENTER,
No. 245. South Second-street.
DANIEL MILLER,
No. 427, North Second-street.
And at the office of the Aurora, and Freeman's Journal.

The Price of Tickets will advance as the drawing progresses.

Note the purchaser or holder of every ticket, will be entitled to a valuable Patent right for manufacturing Sago, Starch, and Hair-Powder from Potatoes, by a process entirely new, besides a chance of the many valuable cash prizes.

☞ Tickets to be had at Mr. ROBERT GRAY'S Book-Store, in Alexandria; who will be furnished with a regular and correct list of every day's drawing.

January 7. eot15thFeb.

Valuable *Property for Sale.*

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayrette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22. 22wtf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON *and* VEITCH, *to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following*

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling House with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russel, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, betwixt Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvments attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Foulk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charles-Town, application may be made to *William Tate*, Esq. of that place, or to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass thro' a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will shew this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to judge Holmes. For particulars apply to *Henry St. George Tucker*, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glady Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named *Fertility*, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania; situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Purkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees, and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, i Charleston, South Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. *Gadsby's* Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay *Nine Dollars* per annum, and only *Eight Dollars*, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. *Negrin*, who is on his way from here to New-York, forming his correspondence.

BACON.

THE subscriber has on hand BACON *of a most superior quality* for family use, which will be sold at reduced prices by any quantity from 10 pounds to 50,000.

ALSO,

Excellent LARD by the firkin or larger quantity.

A general assortment of SHOES and TRUNKS as usual.

He will barter from one to twenty bales Upland Cotton for Flour on pleasing terms.

E. GILMAN.

Feb. 5. eo7t

TWO OR THREE HANDS

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

THAT are well acquainted with the cut nail business: those that can come well recommended will be prefered: liberal wages will be given by the subscribers, living at the nail factory, on the turnpike road to Little river, near Middleburg, Loudoun county, Virginia.

Gibson & Vernon.

January 14 1aw5w

FOR SALE,

Or to be RENTED for one or more years;

THE whole of the REAL ESTATE belonging to *Pressley Carr Lane*, lying in and adjacent to the town of Centreville, in Fairfax county.

This property consists of the well known TAVERN now occupied by Mr. *Adam Mitchell.*

The STORE HOUSE now in the occupancy of Mr. *Daniel Harrington*—and from eight hundred to a thousand acres of good FARMING LAND, at present in the possession of Mr. *Carr W. Lane*, and Mr. *Walter Locker*, which will be disposed of in separate tracts or entire.

It is presumed that any person disposed to buy or rent any of the above property will first view the same and judge for themselves—a further description is therefore unnecessary

☞ *Mr. Lane would take a small proportion in Negroes.*

Harrison Fitzhugh.

Fairfax County Oct. 23. 1aw

PROSPECTUS OF LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,

THROUGH THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,

Performed by order of the Government of the United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

THIS work will be prepared by Capt. *Meriwether Lewis*, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprized in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

THIS distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be published

LEWIS AND CLARK'S
MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 9$\frac{3}{4}$ west, to the Pacific Ocean and between 36$\frac{1}{2}$ and 52$\frac{1}{2}$ north latitude with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensions five feet eight inches by three feet ten inches.

EMBRACING all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by Captain Lewis during his late tour.

For the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the most respectable commercial towns, and at the seats of government of the respective states and territories within the Union: no advance is required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

THE price of part the first, in two vols. will be ten dollars, and that of part the second, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

*** Any persons who may have subscribed for these works, to lists which contained no stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed, are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of December next. M. LEWIS.

Philadelphia, June 3. [Aug. 7.]

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale by

Cottom and Stewart.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING *and* FAIRFAX-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA:

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c.

Consisting of

WINES.
- MADEIRA
- Port
- Sherry
- Lisbon
- Malaga
- Teneriffe &
- Corsica

Old St. Estephe Medoc claret, in cases of one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

15 do. choice retailing molasses

TEAS *of good quality*
- Gunpowder
- Imperial
- Hyson
- Young Hyson
- Hyson-Skin and
- Souchong

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (*Penn. warranted*)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimento; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley; London and Philadelphia mustard; basket salt; starch; fig blue; flotant indigo; Georgia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; allum; brimstone; chalk; pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine; traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns; gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble scaled; chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscatel and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled almonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each one dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and anchovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King-street, has in addition to his former stock, added*

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
- Gunpowder,
- Imperial,
- Hyson,
- Young Hyson,
- Hyson-Skin, and
- Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

WINES.
- Madeira,
- Busellos,
- Sherry,
- Lisbon,
- Teneriffe,
- Malaga, and
- Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimento, Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley, rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flotant indigo, allum, copperas, madder, brimstone, spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best english and country made gunpowder, segars and smoaking tobacco, very best chewing tobacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's [illegible] in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper, demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care, and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
(For the Proprietors)

VOL VIII.

Sales at

On every Tues

WILL B

At the Vendue Store

Water

A Variety of Dry Go

Particulars of which

the bills of the day

which are on limitati

which are established,

viewed and purchased a

and prices.

P. C. N

WAN

A middle aged wom

ing a house. To one

ral wages will be given

ter.

Sept. 9.

HEMP FO

I HAVE on hand, ten

fifty CLEAN COU

to sell for cash, or on a

Brya

December 30

PROF

CUT AND

AN

PROFILE L

DONE IN GOLD I

NEXT door to Mr.

King-Street, near

Queen Tavern.

January 13.

☞ *Broker*

THE subscriber agai

to the public, and will

to make *advances on de*

cash for good paper.—T

and secrecy may be relie

A. I IN

Dec 23

TEN P

Choice Cognac

8 hhds. West-India

10 qr. casks *L. P.* T

16 casks Rice,

195 Shares Marine Ins

For Sale by

Cath

November 19.

TO RE

and possession given on t

next

The three story

On the corner of King an

now occupied by Mr. J

terms apply to Col. GEOR

next door, or to the subs

Nic

City of Washington, C

JAMES SAN

Offers, or sale

25 hogsheads Mus

70 bags green Coffee

15 hogsheads well fla

5 pipes Cognac Bra

12 quarter casks She

12 bales Tennessee C

And as us

A general assortment

Spirituous Liquors, Teas

BRYAN HA

HAS FOR SA

10 pipes old port

5 do. Madeira

30 quarter casks Lis

12 do. particular Ten

15 do. Malaga

15 pipes old cognac

5 do. 4th proof Holl

5 hhds. 3d proof A

1 do. first quality

6 do. green coppera

2 do. alum

20 do. brown sugar

20 bags pimento

15 do. pepper

10 chests young hyso

10 do. hyson skin

5 do. imperial

100 bags green coffee

150 kegs madder

50 do. ground ginger

50 do. raisins

4000 lbs. bacon well

5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and g

At all times he has the h

family use on hand—with

articles—all of which he

former terms.